

THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

SEMI-WEEKLY

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BY THE OHIO DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

J. M. FLOYD, - - Editor.

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The President of the French Republic was once a tanner.

THE Republicans in the Senate had their political buncum knocked into a cocked hat by Secretary Carlisle's letter to the Senate.

Gov. McKinley has spoken; he is not out for the Senate, he wants the plum that hangs higher, but he don't see Reeds figures around its lovely form.

MANY of Cincinnati's prominent business men are agitating the question of Sunday theatres. Mayor Caldwell and the Police Commissioners are the leading spirits.

At Grantsburg, Wisconsin, last Monday, the cold climax was reached, when the thermometer registered 50 degrees below zero, breaking all previous records.

ON account of the warlike appearances in the Central American Countries the U. S. Str. Bennington has been ordered from the Mare Island Navy Yard, off San Francisco, to rendezvous near Panama, to protect American interests.

JIM NUTT, made famous for killing lawyer W. W. Duke, in Uniontown, Pa., over a decade ago, because he had betrayed Miss Nutt, is dying from wounds inflicted by Mrs. Jno Payton, who committed the act after Nutt, in a drunken rage had fatally shot her.

We desire to call special attention to an article from the *Commercial Gazette*, published in another column under the caption 'School Teacher's Pay.' Based as it is upon the report of the State School Commissioner, it is worthy of just consideration as a statement of fact. We feel that this article needs no amplification at our hands, but we earnestly ask that it be honestly considered by our readers as being among those questions whose solution makes for the betterment of humanity.

SECRETARY CARLISLE transmitted a letter to the Senate Monday which says that the revenues of the Government are all right and that it is safe to say that the receipts of the new tariff bill will more than meet the expenses of the ordinary disbursements. In reply to a resolution of the Senate requesting the Secretary to inform the Senate upon the subject, Secretary Carlisle says: "I have the honor to state that from estimates made upon the basis of laws now in force, it is believed that for the 12 months ending December 31, 1895, the revenues of the government from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by \$22,564,023."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY'S arbitration bill, introduced by Congressman McGann as a substitute for the Wright bill, is an improvement on the latter inasmuch as it provides for a special board of arbitration in each case, instead of creating a permanent standing board as parasites to feed upon the public treasury. The bill applies only to railroads engaged in interstate commerce. In case of a dispute between a corporation and its employees which cannot be adjusted by mutual agreement, a board of arbitration is to be formed, of which the chairman of the Interstate Commission shall be chairman; the other two members are to be appointed respectively by the employers and the employees. This board is to sit on the case, and pending the arbitration the parties shall stipulate in writing that the existing status shall not be changed—that is, that the men shall continue to work at the same wages, and that none of them shall be discharged. The reward of the arbitrators shall be final unless set aside for errors of law, and it is provided that it may be enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit. The award is to continue in force two years, but employees dissatisfied with it may quit on giving three months notice. It is made a misdemeanor for employers to discriminate against members of labor organizations.

THE Council met last Tuesday evening and decided that if the measures for the issue of bonds for water works carries, that the bonds will be so placed on the market that but the interest and no principal be paid the first five years, and then the principal to be paid within the following thirty years. The intention is to have accumulated enough money from water rights and rent to almost pay for the works, in the five years prior to the paying of any principal, then redeem all bonds and stop thirty years of interest. Our neighboring cities tried this plan and the investment positively paid for itself the first five years. Lancaster water works paid for themselves the first few years and now they are accumulating thousands of dollars every year that they hardly know what to do with; transferring it to street paving fund, etc. Now is our chance and we must not miss it.

Utterly Inadequate.

It is announced, with much flourish of trumpets, by Republican organs that Mr. Sherman has come to the rescue of the Democrats, announced to them what ought to be done to relieve the present situation, and what the Republicans will do if the task is left to them. Unfortunately for the organs that have derived great satisfaction from this obvious humiliation of the Democrats and the demonstration of the superior wisdom of the Republicans, who alone can furnish a statesman equal to the duty of the hour, Senator Sherman denies that he has been playing the part assigned to him. He says he has simply put his own views of what is required into the form of a bill; that he does not pretend that it embodies the policy of the Republican party, and that he is not sure that he would himself adhere to it. In confirmation of this polite refusal to be made a hero on the part of Mr. Sherman, we have the statements of various Republican Senators that they may make no suggestions until the responsibility shall have fallen upon them, and the particular statement of Senator Allison that what the situation demands is simply more revenue to be gotten from taxation. So Senator Sherman as a rescuer withdraws from the stage.

Nevertheless, Mr. Sherman is a very able man, of much influence in his party, and it is worth while examining what he thinks—though only provisionally—is required. It is very simple. His bill contains two propositions. One is the issue of bonds under the Act of 1875, or of 3 per cent five-year certificates of indebtedness, to supply deficiencies in the revenue and for "redemption" purposes under the act of 1875. The second is that banks may issue notes to the par value of these certificates. That is all there is in the Sherman bill and all that can be gotten out of it. It is good enough as far as it goes, but it is utterly inadequate, because it does not provide for the cancellation of redeemed notes, and leaves the deadly Act of 1875 unrepelled, to destroy whatever good effect the new loans might have. There is no need of specific legislation now to authorize issues under the Act of 1875. The authority exists. It has been acknowledged by the Republican Administration and used by the Democratic Administration. The issue of certificates of indebtedness for deficiency of revenue is the only substantial thing in Mr. Sherman's plan. It is, as we have said, very good so far as it goes, but no measure will secure the Treasury against the drain of its gold reserve, or establish the complete stability of the currency, or fairly restore confidence at home and abroad that does not provide for the cancellation of the legal-tender notes. That is the very core of all our trouble, and Mr. Sherman does not propose to touch it.

CAPTURED AGAIN.

Cherokee Bill at Last Taken in by a Colored Man.

W. C. Smith, deputy marshal, has distinguished himself again in effecting the capture of Cherokee Bill, the companion of Bill Cook, in the Indian territory during the last five months. Cherokee Bill's headquarters were known to be Nowata, I. T. Smith made arrangements with Ike Rogers and Clint Seales, colored citizens living near there, to lay in wait for Bill. The outlaw stopped at Rogers' house and went to bed with Rogers without any fear of a trap. Wednesday morning after breakfast, Rogers stepped behind Bill, seized a club and struck him over the head knocking him down. Bill boasts that he has killed fifteen men and admits the killing of Station Agent Dick Richards at Nowata last summer. He also confessed to killing his brother-in-law at the same place a few weeks ago.

HERE'S THE TICKET!

AND IT IS MARKED JUST AS YOU SHOULD VOTE IT.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

X	For the Issue of Bonds for Water Works.
	Against the Issue of Bonds for Water Works.
X	For the Issue of Bonds for Sewers for Sanitary Drainage.
	Against the Issue of Bonds for Sewers for Sanitary Drainage.
X	For the Issue of Bonds for Sewers for Surface Drainage.
	Against the Issue of Bonds for Sewers for Surface Drainage.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY.

The report of the School Commissioner says: "In 1893 the average monthly wages paid to teachers in the sub-district schools were: Males, \$37, females \$28; in 1894, male \$37, female \$29.

A common day laborer on the streets gets \$1.25 a day. The average monthly wages for a good steady man is from \$30 to \$35. The better class of such labor range from \$2 to \$4 a day, and monthly earnings ranging from \$50 to \$70 are not uncommon.

Servants in this city are paid from \$10 a month to \$25 or \$30, and they have their board and lodging. So it appears that the wages that are paid our country school teachers are rather lower than are paid the better class of common labor; and, making the requisite allowance for the cost of board and lodging, certainly not higher than are paid our high priced servants.

We are not going to say that there should be an increase in teachers' wages. We suppose the great law of supply and demand controls prices in the pedagogical market as much as in the cotton market, and that sub-district Directors take advantage of their opportunities and work for the taxpayer.

What we do say is that he thinks vain things who thinks that he is going to get a high order of talent for \$30 or \$40 a month. Childhood is the most important period of life. We realize as we write what a gray-haired old truisim this is, but its venerable age ought not to obscure its truth. A newspaper article can not take up this subject of childhood as John Fiske does, and tell its meaning; or as Froebel, if you want to catch the suggestions of wise men. Meantime, think of the truth, and not of the triteness of the truth, that childhood is the most important period of life—most important because it is the formative period.

One would say on general principles that the teacher of the child ought to get as much as the caretaker of a horse. If he doesn't get as much, there is no temptation, except love of the work, for him to remain in the ranks. Some there be who teach for love; most for money. We are not disposed to dispute either, that on the whole, they receive as much money as they are entitled to. Thus, with the natural instinct of a man, we stand by the director, as he stands by the taxpayer.

Nevertheless, we should like to see one experiment made. We wish that the director of one sub-district in this state, backed by the support of the tax-payers, would employ the very best teacher that could be employed, without the slightest reference to money, to teach the primary and intermediate grades—or the primary grade alone. We should like to compare the results of first-class teaching with those we now get.

Can't some sub-district be induced to make the experiment? It would cost perhaps \$200, maybe \$500.—*Commercial Gazette.*

The French Constitution.

If the best and safest men in France were not under a nervous dread of some possible *coup d'etat* or some dangerous advance in the direction of the socialistic programme, they might be ready to consider the question of constitutional revision. The French constitution does not very successfully meet the needs of the country. The British system of government through a maj rity of the popular chamber, known as "parliamentary government," presupposes the existence of two strong parties, both of which are united in support of the main principles of their nation's constitution, but which differ honestly about many questions of practical policy and current statesmanship, one party having a fondness for progress and change while the other party instinctively holds on to tradition and moves with caution and reluctance. Even in England this form of government has become extremely difficult, on account of the creation of a series

of groups which hold the balance of power as [between the two] leading parties. Thus, at present, besides the regular Liberal and Conservative organizations, there are in the British House of Commons the Liberal Unionists, two groups of Irish Nationalists and a group of labor representatives and extreme radicals. Lord Rosebery's majority is not complete except as some of these groups, particularly the larger of the Irish groups, stand by his programmes. In the French Chamber the situation is even less stable. Gambetta clearly foresaw the failure of the parliamentary system unless cliques and groups could be amalgamated into large and clearly defined parties. At times such amalgamation has seemed to have been fairly accomplished; but upon the whole it must be confessed that the French Chamber presents a scene of ever-dissolving and recrystallizing groups, rather than that of two compact parties, such as one usually finds, for example, in the American House of Representatives. There are careful observers and students of the French constitutional system who have come to the conclusion that something approaching the American system would suit the actual political conditions of France much better than the present one, which in spite of its imperfect working has not been fatal to republican institutions.—*From 'The Progress of the World,' in the February Review of Reviews.*

The Falls of Niagara.

The Niagara River extends from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, a distance of 30 miles. It receives the waters of all the upper lakes—Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and a number of smaller ones. From source to outfall it has a total descent of 331 feet, but a greater part of the fall occurs within a distance of 7 miles, beginning with the rapids, 2 miles above the great falls, which received their name—Niagara, meaning the "thunder of waters"—from the Aborigines. Their roar under favorable circumstances, may be heard at a distance of 15 miles.

There are three distinct falls: The Horseshoe Falls—so called from its crescent shape—is by far the largest, and is in the direct course of the river. It is 2,000 feet wide and 154 feet high. The American Fall is 660 feet wide and the Central Fall 243 feet, each having a fall of 163 feet.

The water flows on perpetually the same, full and clear; neither the snows of winter nor the evaporation of summer, neither rains nor drought materially effect it—excepting that about once in every seven years there is a gradual rise and fall, which is attributed to some undiscovered disturbance that affects Lake Erie. "Of all the sights on this earth of ours which tourists travel to see," wrote Anthony Trollope, "I am inclined to give the palm to Niagara. In the catalogue of such sights I intend to include all buildings, pictures, statues, and wonders of art made by men's hands, and also all beauties of nature prepared by the Creator for the delight of his creatures. This is a long word; but, as far as my taste and judgement go, it is justified. I know of no other one thing so beautiful, so glorious, and so powerful."—*Dr. Bell in Scientific American.*

—Cincinnati and return Feb. 11 and 12th, half fare good for return until Feb. 13.

—T. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Promis City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for Rheumatism and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." Sold by F. Harrington, Druggist, Logan, O.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WALL
PAPER and SHOES,

48 Inch all wool Serge, all shades, at 50¢.
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John E. Rauch, The Shoe Man, keeps a Fine Line of Gentlemen's Foot Wear. A specialty made of School Shoes for Children at very Low Prices. Ladies' and Misses Shoes and Slippers the very best article on the market for the Price and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No one need go away shoeless, as we have the Largest, Best and most Complete Stock in the City to select from

CALL

IN

AND

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Logan, Ohio.

B. & O. S. W. RY.

TIME TABLE.

TRAINS LEAVE ATHENS AS FOLLOWS:

	For Cincinnati	For St. Louis	For Louisville	For Parkersburg	For Chillicothe
For Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
For St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
For Louisville	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
For Parkersburg	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
For Chillicothe	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.

FOR LIVERMOUTH JUNCTION

	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Louisville	Parkersburg	Chillicothe
Cincinnati	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Louisville	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Parkersburg	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Chillicothe	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.

*Daily, Except Sunday.

For detailed information regarding rates, time on connecting lines, sleeping, parlor, etc., call on the agent, or write to the

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—Land seekers excursion South, Jan. 8th, Feb. 5th, March 5th, April 2nd and April 30th. Call on C. W. Schwenke agent for further particulars.

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Dec. 29, 1894—6m.

Zanesville, Ohio.

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